CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1871.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

GRAND SCRUB RACE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Presidential Plottings-Senator Frank Blair Trots out a New Candidate-One of the Brown Family-Frank's Reasons for Backing Brown-Greeley Gulps Grant-A Sick Old Philosopher -The Labor Leformers in the Field.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, August 19. Frank Blair was in town the other day, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was talking up Ben Gratz Brown, the liberal Governor of Missouri, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. General Blair holds that as both of the great political parties are badly split up upon matters of doctrine, the next contest for President will really be between men. The Republicans disagree among themselves about the tariff, about the manner of paying off the national debt, about Santo Domingo, but they appear to be agreed to accept Grant as their candidate in 1872. The Democrats are at sword's points about the socalled "new departure." While the Northern Democratic State conventions accept the situation by large majorities in every case, there ation by large majorities in every case, there are dissentients in the party in every Northern State, and a large element of the Southern Democracy seem to be indisposed to abandon their old position of opposition to the amendments. It is even doubtful if a platform acceptable to both sections could be framed, and a non-committal or "dodging the Issue" platform would necessarily be weak.

Grant's nomination by the Radicals is as good as made. The real business before the Democracy now according to Frank Blair, is to put up

as made. The real business before the Democracy now, according to Frank Blair, is to put up a man who can beat him. The Democrats must get possession of the government in 1872. Then party differences—can be settled afterwards. Blair believes that Brown possesses most of the elements of strength of any of the possible candidates against Grant.

Here are some of them: I He will be according to the possible candidates against Grant.

of the possible candidates against Grant.

Here are some of them: I. He will be acceptable to that large segment of the Republican party disgusted with or ashamed of Grant, but unwilling yet to vote for a pronunced Democrat like Hoffman or Pendleton. 2. He is not unacceptable to Democrats, for he comes of famous old Jeffersonian Democratic stock started out in life as a Democratic cratic stock, started out in life as a Democrat cratic stock, started out in life as a Democrat, founded the St. Louis Democrat, once the organ of the Democracy in Missouri, and disagreed with the party only on the slavery question. That being a dead issue, there is no difference now between his political principles and those of nine-tenths of the members of the Democratic party. They agree even the questions of State rights, strict conmembers of the Democratic party. They agree upon the questions of State rights, strict construction of the constitution, tariff for revenue only, general amnesty, and civil service reform. 3. Being partially of: German extraction, as his name indicates, the favorite of the Missouri Germans and the political and personal bosom friend of Carl Schurz, he can command the entire German vote of the North command the entire German vote of the North west, which helds the balance of power in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. Senator Schurz has assured Governor Brown that he will take the stump for him if he is nominated. 4. He will poll the very best vote we can get in the Mississippi Valley. 5. He is a practical legislator, a man-of vitality, versatility and breadth, a fine writer and a solid debater, a man of deep learning and ardent convictions, and conspicuous for the Jacksonian qualities of self-reliance, firmness and integrity. 6° He is a uniformly successful man. He has never been beaten. as never been beaten.

This is Brown, whom Biair would have for This is Brown, whom Biair would have for the Democratic candidate for President. In addition to the above points there may be said of him, that he is a Kentuckian by birth, the grandson of that Senator Brown, of Kentucky, who was the Intimate Triend and adviser of Jefferson, and for a time president pro tem. of the United States Senate; that he is possessed of ample wealth, and in personal appearance is a quaint, knotty, little red-headed man, "equal parts pluck and genius, whom the people can see and huzza for."

Senator Biair tells his inquisitors that he is

Senator Blair tells his inquisitors that he is working hard to get Gratz Brown accepted by the Democracy. Coupled with a strong Penn-sylvania Democrat on the ticket, so as to secure sylvania Democrat on the ticket, so as to secure the Keystone, his election will be certain. As the general is an indefatigable laborer, perhaps he may succeed in arousing a furor over his lavorite. The principal trouble with the Democracy is certainly the want of a man who can command the individual support of the party, while he draws votes from the opposition. It may be seriously asked whether what is called the "Bourbon" element of the party will vote for an old free-soller like Gratz Brown. In reply, it is said that they voted for Frank Blair, an old free-soller, three years ago, without making a wry face, and that if the issue is simply Grant and Brown they will have no choice but to accept the lesser of the "evils." Brown, with a Democratic administration at his back, is preferable to four years more of the man on horseback, with Butler, the malignant Morton, (who announces his belief in a strong, consolidated government,) and the "thleving carpet-baggers" behind him. Poor Mr. Greeley is in a quandary. He hates Grant, he wants the nomination for President himself, and his better judgment tells him that the second

Grant, he wants the nomination for President himself, and his better judgment tells him that the present occupant of the White House (when he is there) has everything fixed for controlling the convention. Greeley announces in the Tribune that he opposes the renomination of the President because he believes in the single term principle, and because there are men in the party who would run better. But conscious that he may have to support Grant, he hedges by saying that the re-election of this incapable, corrupt, selfish, vulgar and lazy man is infinitely preferable to a Democratic triumph. This prostration at the ieet of party is lamentable in an individual who makes so many professions of indeual who makes so many professions of inde-pendence as Mr. Greeley does. His future is dark indeed. He has nothing to hope from the Democracy, and, if Grant is re-elected, he is just as much out in the cold, for the Presi-dent treats him with the most exasperating contempt, and cares nothing at all for his re-

contempt, and cares nothing at all for his recommendations.

The third party, the Labor Reformers, will
certainly put a candidate for President on the
track. The national convention is to meet at
Columbus, Ohlo, in October. for the purpose of
making a nomination. It is understood that
the two prominent names canvassed among
the Labor Reform leaders in this connection are
those of George W. Julian, of Indiana, and
Wendell Phillips. In spite of the sanguine an
ticipations of Phillips, it is difficult to see
where the material of the "great party of the
future" is coming from. The labor reform
movement is based on one idea only—the bettering of the condition of mechanics, or those movement is based on one idea only—the bettering of the condition of mechanics, or those employed in labor by capitalists. As the vast majority of the inhabitants of the United States are agriculturists, who have no very strong reason to abandon present party associations to aid a party gotten up to assist a class only of the community, it is evident that the labor vectors organization must be con-

the labor reform organization must be con-fined to narrow dimensions.

There are three candidates besides Grant already in the field for the Presidency, but it must be admitted by their most sanguine supporters that their candidacy will not seriously affect the general result; that it will not even throw the election into the Hause of Pears. throw the election into the House of Repre-sentatives. Pratt, the greatest of American travellers, and Train, are not positively certain of more than one vote each, and Madame Woodhull can hardly expect to carry more than the Territory of Wyoming, which, unfortunately for her, has no electoral vote.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

Hurricane at Sea-Verdict of the Coro ner's Jury in the Starbuck Explosion

New York, August 22.

The steamship Victor, from New Orleans for New York, encountered a hurricane on the 15th of August, off Jupiter Inlet. Her cabin was filled with water, and the cargo shifted. There was also much water in the bilge.

The verdict in the coroner's jury in the case of the tug Starbuck charges the engineer and Government Inspector Stratton with manslaughter. Warrants are out for both.

The Madgle won the challenge cup, and the Sadle the prize for sloops at the Newport, R. I., regatta.

THE PROSPECT FOR COTTON.

Blue Tidings from Alabama. The Selma (Alabama) Times tells us: We have passed our lives here, where the ed, and we have never known a year in which the damage inflicted by excessive rain, and then by a continued dry spell, is as great as this has been. We saw on Monday plantations which have always yielded well, and which have looked comparatively well up to date, upon which the small bolls on the stalk are literally dried up, while the plant is now throwing off everything that it ought to make; and such is the condition of the crop generally in this section. Even if a rain should come now, general and in sufficient quantity, we have our doubts as to whether it would do any good, so far as making anything farther, for the plant would now have to commence another growth, form, new have to commence another growth, form, square, bloom and mature, which we do not believe would effect anything before the worm, which has already made its appearance in some localities, will march in in full force and add its quota to the disastrous combination of circumstances against the cotton crop and add its quota to the disastrous combination of circumstances against the cotton crop
for 1871. The cotton crop is short, very short;
and the corn crop is in the same condition,
and still the price of the staple does not advance, but "hangs fire" at a figure that if sold
at by the planter this year will beggar hime.
The price of cotton, judging by every principle of supply and demand, is bound to advance, and we say to our pianting friends
that they have the game in their own bands,
and that it is with them whether they are sold
out of house and home after another year of
labor, toll and privation, or whether they at

least realize enough from their cotton crop to make an even balance sheet with their factors. Crop Disasters in Georgia. A correspondent writes from Scriven Coun-

ty. Georgia, under date of August 19: Between the drought (which lasted three weeks, and came on at a time when farmers here were delighted with the prospect) and the wet spell, which I cannot say how long will last, I am afraid the cotton crop in this neighborhood will be cut short nearly onehalf. The question might be asked, why so? I answer, at the time of the drought cotton was as fine as we have ever had it at that was as fine as we have ever had it at that period of the season, full of forms, and still growing and promising a fair yield, having from four to six weeks in which to develop itself. Before the drought ceased it had stopped growing, every day at noon was wilted until the leaves and blossoms were all closed. Then came the rain, and it began to turn yellow, shed its leaves and blossoms, and to open rapidly. Some of our neighbors' crops need picking now, and it can be noticed in almost every patch you enter, that all the forms not half grown at the commencement of either the drought or wet encement of either the drought or wet season (I am not sure which) have dried up on the stalk and are dropping off.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Darlington. Our correspondent X writes to THE NEWS as follows, under date of Darlington, August 21st:

The area planted in cotton in this county the present year is considerably less than that planted last.

The condition of the cotton crop at present is very unfavorable. The late drought, with cool nights in July, caused the plant to shed and take rust.

and take rust.

The crop of the present year, under the most

The crop of the present year, under the most favorable circumstances, compared with that of 1870, will not exceed one half.

Owing to the reduction in price of corn and bacon, and the small amount of commercial tertilizers used, the probable cost of the present crop is less than that of last year, or the four preceding years.

The area planted in corn is greater than that of last year; the crop will be probably two-thirds as much as that of 1870.

Edgefield.

Edgefield. Major Z. W. Carwile, writing to THE NEWS, from Edgefield Courthouse, under date of

August 19, says:

I think there is at least fateen per cent. less acreage in cotton this year than last. The prospect of the cotton crop, at this time, is very uncertain. Up to the first of August most of the crop in the pine land portion of our county bid fair to make a rery good yield, but much of it has been injured by drought, and now the rust has appeared in it, which will very much shorten the crop. The crop on the clay land portion of our county is generally very poor, having suffered from an expectation. August 19, says : rally very poor, having suffered from an excess of rain and grass in the early portion of the season, and lately from severe drought.

On the whole, I think the yield for this county will be one third less than last year. The crop has cost much less this year than last, as not has cost much less this year than last, as not nearly the former amount of fertilizers was used, and provisions have been much lower. The corn and small grain crops have been much enlarged, and where they have been well attended to will make fair average yields. particularly of corn and oats. I hope we will make very nearly enough to supply the demand in this county.

Beaufort. The Republican says: "The copious rain with which we have been blessed the last week has had a salutary effect upon the coton crop on St. Helena and elsewhere in this vicinity. Wherever it tooked dead and parched, it has taken new life, and the prospects are now looking more favorable for an extensive crop than ever. The fields that as brown as in mid-winter are were looking as brown as in mid-winter are looking fresh and green, and the pasturage is

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 22.
Light local storms are probable for to-night in Illiaois and westward, and an area of low barometer, with threatening weather, will be developed over the lower lakes. Rising barometer, with easterly winds, will probably contin-ne on the Middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue on Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, with increasing cloudiness south and westward to

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	ter	пошент	nd of	of Wind	of the	
Augusta	29.94		NE.	Fresh.	H. Rain	١
Baltimore	30.31		E	Fresh.	Pair.	١
Boston	30.39	69	E	Fresh.	Hazy.	ı
Buffalo, N. Y			N	Gentle.	Fatr.	ı
Charleston	29.91		SE	Brisk.	cloudy.	ı
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.23	83		Fresh.	Cloudy.	1
Chicago			SE	Gentle.	Bazy.	ı
Cincinnati		87		Fresh.	Hazy.	ı
Cleveland	30.10		NE	Gentle.	Hazy.	ı
Corinne, Utah	29.60	92		Fresh.	Fair.	I
Detroit		77		Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
Duluth, Minn			W SE	Gentle.	Clear. Hazy.	
Indianapolis			SE	Fresh.		ı
Knoxville, Tenn.		94	NE	Gentle.	Hazy.	l
Lake City, Fla		00	NW	Gentle.	Fair.	
Memphis, Tenn	20.00		SE	Goatle.	Hazy.	1
Milwaukee, Wis,	20.04		N	Light.	Hazy.	ı
Mobile	20 01	93		Geztle.	Hazy.	١
Nashville	100 87		SE	Gentle.	Fair.	١
New Condon, Cr. New Orleans	30 00		NW	Fresh.	Fair.	П
New York	20.85	71		Brisk.	Fair.	ı
Omaha, Neb	30 01		NW	Freeh.	Thr'ng.	ı
Oswego, N. 1	20.13	RI	S	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
Philadelphia	30 33	76	S NE		Clear.	١
Pittsburg, Pa	90.15	85	sw	Gentle.	Fair.	١
Portland, Me	30.38		SE	Gentle.	Fair.	ı
Rochester, N. Y.	30,09	82		Fresh.	Fair.	١
San Francisco	29.94	63			Fair.	
Savannah	29.64	74		Brisk.	L. Rain	I
St. Louis	29.92	91		Light.	Fair.	L
St. Panl	30.13	76		Gentle.	Clear.	ŀ
Toledo, 0	30.07		NE	Fresh.	Hazy.	L
Washington.D C.	30.29		NE	Fresh.	Fair.	1
Wilmington,N C.	30.08		SE	Gentle.	Cloudy.	ı
Worfolk	30.17	77	NE	Light.	H. Rain	ı
Leavenworth	30.17		NE	Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
Lynchburg	30.04	84		Gentle.	Fair.	1
Cape May	30.21		NE	Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
Mt. Washington.	30.51	49	sw	Brisk.	Fair.	1

Nors.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN:

THE WHOLE AMOUNT OFFERED TAKEN UP IN A SINGLE DAY.

Thiers's Salary—Thornton a Member of the Queen's Privy Council-The Cholera at Konigsberg-Shipwreck.

Paris, August 22. The bidget committee fixes Thiers's salary at half a million francs, exclusive of ordinary

In the Assembly to-day a stormy discussion was aroused by irreligious expressions used by some denuties in their speeches

At the distribution of prizes in school at Lyons, M. Jules Simon, who was present, made a speech, in which he declared he should ever uphold the principles of morality. 🧟

LONDON, August 22. The introduction of seventy-five millions of dollars of the United States five per cent. loan to-day, by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was a moneyed success, the subscription exceeding in a single day the whole amount offered. The continental subscriptions are reported large. The books will be closed tomorrow instead of Thursday, as advertised. The Times says that further French loans

will be required before the City of Paris is restored to the condition it was in before the war. The meeting between the Emperors of Prus-

Thornton, recently minister at Washington

has gone to Balmoral to take the oath as a member of the Queen's Privy Council. The Prince of Wales, from Hong Kong for Siam, foundered at sea. Fifty of those on

sia and Austria has been postponed.

board were lost. BERLIN, August 22. The cholera is steadily increasing at Konigsberg, and has appeared at Dantzig. There are no cases in Silesia or South Prussia

The carpenters of this city have struck for an increase of 25 per cent in wages, and a reduction of a day's labor to nine hours and a

VERSAILLES, August 22. A tax of twenty francs per kilogram of paper s substituted for the newspaper stamp duty. There is a reported compromise made regarding Thiers's tenue of office. He received the title of president, and holds during the existence of the present Assembly.

Rome, August 22. The government is taking the most strin gent measures against the cholera.

MUNICH, August 22. A new ministry has been formed, with He-

quemanberg as president. THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Two Negro Murderers-Their Dying Speech and Confession-

Circumstances of the Crime. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] WALTERBORO', August 19.

Yesterday two of the murderers of Drigers-Andrew Doyle and Charles Mechanicksuffered the extreme penalty of the law, agreeably to the sentence of Judge Thomas at the ast Court of Sessions for Colleton.

Daniel F. Driggers was murdered last January on Pon Pon River, and for a time his murderers were unknown. Finally Charles Mechanick was discovered wearing the murdered man's shoes, and was arrested, and belore a edge of the murder; so did the others, except Andrew Doyle, who admitted that he killed Origgers, but was so drunk he did not know how trhappened. But it was proved he was seen waiting on the road, and said he was going to kill Driggers. A jurg, consisting of nine colored men and three white men, convicted Doyle and Mechanick, and Lifey were hung yesterday, no effort being made to have them pardoned. Mechanick, after conviction, said all his previous statements were false, and that his uncle, Tom Pinckney, was the mur derer. There was an immense crowd of all colors and sexes to see the execution. The best judges said there were three thousand; but the greatest order and decorum was observed by the crowd throughout. The prisoners, neatly dressed, rode to "Gallows Hill" on their coffins. After prayer, they mounted the scaffold, and were asked by Sherif Terry if they had anything to say. Charles Mechanick spoke in substance as follows: "I am twenty odd years old, and never lerer. There was an immense crowd of al "I am twenty odd years old, and never was in a church in my life, and never prayed till I got in this difficulty, which has been the means of saving my soul. If I had been the means of saving in the saving the s but I won't tell on any one but myself. I was persuaded by the man that done it to tell that lie, but I won't tell who it is. I beg you all, white and black, to pray for me, and meet me in heaven. Good by, Brother Cuffee, (to some relative,) I see you; tell 'em all at home I gone right to heaven." He talked a great deal more, but this is the substance. Doyle was given the same chance. He said he had made his peace with God, and if his friends wished to see him they must "come to glory." He said he had confessed he killed, Driggers, but it was not true. The devil got the better of him and made him tell the lie. He told the crowd to meet him in heaven, &c. After they had finished speaking and praying, the ropes but I won't tell on any one but myself. I was had finished speaking and praying, the ropes were adjusted the caps drawn, the word given, and they were launched into eternity.

THE BROKEN CABLES.

Revelations of Somebody's Blunders

An interesting fact in relation to the Eng lish Atlantic cables has just transpired, whice shows that there was a stupendous blunder! the calculations by which the break in the cable of 1866 was located in mid-ocean, the result of which was, that in the search for this break, the cable of 1865 was broken in grap-pling for that of 1866, and we were left with only the French cable as a means of telegra-phic communication between the continents. When the cable of 1866 gave out, the fact was located by the usual tests in mid-ocean, whithlocated by the usual tests in Mar-oceal, whither a repair steamer was dispatched to take up and reunite the two ends. In grappling for these, the cable of 1865 was picked up and accidently severed, and efforts to find the break in that of 1865 were fruitless. This left the public entirely dependent upon the French cable until late last spring, when it was discovered that the fault in the cable of 1866, instead of being in mid ocean, was in close proximity to the Newfoundland coast, where it might have been repaired in a few hours, except for an original mistake, which resulted in the rupture of one cable by the forts to find the break in the other where it ild not exist The facts have important bear ing in promoding the laying of new and competing cables, confirming as they do the theo-ry that ocean cables once properly laid in deep water are little liable to be severed.

THE COREAN FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, August 22.
Full details of the Corean affair is published in the Tieraid. The caption of its article is "A Great Victory, but a Great Fizzle." The Tribune says: "I have failed in securing the avowed object... the expedition, and the whole affair is worse than useless unless the force under the orders of Admiral Rodgers is immediately quedruped ard he is ordered to

ABOUT POOT CHARGES.

Outrageous Extortion at New York,

The exactions upon commerce at the port of New York, it is asserted, are enormous, and the extravagant fees charged are excused on the ground that the persons holding office in the quarantine and harbormaster's depart-ments are obliged to pay heavily for their ap-pointments, and also to contribute largely to ments are obliged to pay heavy, for their appointments, and also to contribute largely to political funds. This state of affairs has not always existed, and, in fact, has grown up within the past fifteen years. Thus, in 1856, the commissioners appointed by the New York Legislature to lay out the lines of the harbor of New York City, made a comparison of the port charges at London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Havre and New York, and it was shown then that the charges at New York were less than those at any of the ports named. An examination, however, at the present time, taking the figures from actual occurrences, shows, it is asserted, that the exactions in the port of New York are very much greater than at any other port in the world where statistics have been collected. Thus at London the charges of entering and clearing, statistics have been collected. Thus at London the charges of entering and clearing, including all expenses, for a ship of 991 tons, amounts to a little less than \$1000. At Liverpool the charges of entrance and clearance on a ship of 1000 tons amount to \$1050. At Antwerp, all the charges both way, for a ship of 207 tons, amount to \$162, and at Amsterdam the charges in and out on a ship of 300 tons only reaches the sum of \$96. At Havre the entire charges on a vessel of 120 tons amount to \$120, and at the Mediterranean ports the expenses of entry and clearance ports the expenses of entry and clearance amount from ten to seventy-five cents per ton of the vessel's measurement. At the port of New York the charges are enormous, and a recent case of the actual expenses of a bark of 689 tons which arrived at that port from Cuba, with a cargo of 1100 hogsheads and 300 boxes of sugar, will show how importers are treated. The items are as follows: Inward pilotage, \$95 62; health officer's fees, \$14 50; tumigating, \$20; stevedore, for discharging, \$595; lighterage, \$825; cooperage, \$200; surveying hatches, \$5; towing from quarantine, \$60; entry fee at customhouse, \$5 60; harbormaster's fee, \$10 34; United States Hosnital fac, \$18 90. 689 tons which arrived at that port from Cuba, try fee at customhouse, \$5 50; harbormaster's fee, \$10 34; United States Hospital fee, \$16 80; State Hospital fee, \$50; wharfage for filty days, \$322 50; berthing fee, \$50; stevedore, for load-ding, \$350, and outward pilotage, \$52 70; making a total of \$2215 66. In addition to these charges for one voyage, the tonnage dues, payable once a year, amounts to \$206 70. In another case of a yeasal arrived from Cube. other case of a vessel arrived from Cuba dores' labor, cooperage, permit, fumigation and towage amounted to \$1265, while the en-tire freight was only \$2175. More than one-half of the freight was, therefore, paid to the

TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS.

The Order of Procedure.

The trial of the Communist ringleaders now going on at Versallies is held in the large hall of the riding school attached to the cavalry bar-racks in that town. During the German occu-pation of Versallies the Emperor William's horses and equipages were stabled in the barracks. The riding school is a loft about one hundred feet long, twenty-five feet high and fifty feet wide. It will hold about 2000 persons. The space has been subdivided so as to make room for the prisoners, lawyers. as to make room for the prisoners, lawyer, members of the military tribunal and officers of the council generally, members of the press, witnesses, ministers, members of the diplomatic corpe, and other distinguished persons. About half of the court-room is given up to the public, who will be given tickets of admission. Those not having tickets must remain in the court outside. The room is fitted up in the most inexpensive style, benches, covered with a very coarse calleo, being fitted up for the spectators. The first trial will be of the eighteen members of calleo, being fitted up for the spectators. The first trial will be of the elighteen members of the Commune now in the hands of the Government. When the case of these shall have been disposed of, Rossel, the delegate for war, will be tried, to be followed by Rochefort. The members of the Commune who are to be first tried are: Ferre, accused of ordering the Ministry of Finance to be burned; Assl. the mechanic, a prominent member of the International Society; Urbain, mayor of the seventh arrondissement; Billoray, Jodde, Finance Minister of the Commune; Trinvuet, Champy, Rogere Lullier, the crazy enthusiast, lieuten-Regere, Lullier, the crazy enthusiast, lieuten-ant of marine, who commanded the Communist fleet; Rastoul, who organized concerts at tions, issued a curious proclamation to his col-leagues, urging that the chiefs of the Com-mune should surrender to Thiers; Paschal Grousset, Foreign Minister under the Com-mune; Courbet, the artist; Verdune, Ferrat, Descamps, Clement, and Panent. The public on this side of the ocean is almost daily kept informed by cable of the proceedings at the exciting trials of many of these men.

THE STORM OFF WILMINGTON.

Disagrous Effects of the Gales [From the Wilmington Journal of Tuesday.] A heavy gale prevailed at Smithville, begin-A heavy gale prevailed at Smithville, begining on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and continuing all day of Sunday and yesterday morning. The wind was from the northeast, and blew terrificially during Saturday night. Two little schooners were capsized and sunk. One of these, the Foy, engaged in lightering freight to the vessels outside the bar, and loaded with rosin at the time, was lying opposite Smithville when she was struck. A signal of distress was made and the revenue cutter. site Smithville when she was struck. A signal of distress was made, and the revenue cutter W. H. Seward put out from Smithville and resued the crew. It is thought that a large portion of the cargo will be lost, although the sessel will be raised. She lays in four feet of water. Another small vessel, engaged in fishing for the phosphate works of the Navassa Guano Company, located at Federal Point, was Guano Company, located at Federal Point, was also sunk, but the crew managed to get ashore safely. This seel will also be raised, and the loss on her will be slight. The steamer Waccamaw, we learn, dragged her heaviest anchor fully one-fourth of a mile, and she sustained no damage. At Smithville serious damages were damage. At Smithville serious damages were at one time threatened. Houses were rocked by the force of the gale, and huge trees and branches of trees were thrown to the ground. Yesterday morning, when the Waccamaw left Smithville, the wind continued to blow with great violence, still from the northeast.

NEW SYSTEM OF MARINE INSURANCE .- Some New SYSTEM OF MARINE INSURANCE.—Some large shipowners have adopted the principle of self-insurance, and it is said to be increasing in favor. A prominent steamship company of Philadelphia, in overhauling its affairs, ascertained that notwithstanding the loss of two steamers, the money received on policies was much less than had been paid to insurance companies. Its annual insurance parance companies. Its annual insurance pay-ments amounted to \$35.000, a sum which would go a great way toward building a new vessel. It is maintained by those favoring vessel. It is maintained by those favoring self-insurance that where several ships are under one proprietorship the payment of insurance is so much lost capital, as the high annual premium required approaches so near to the cost of a new ship, and that it is much more profitable to have a reserve fund, the interest upon which alone, by adding to the earnings, would have a marked effect upon dividends. It is believed that none of the large European steamship companies insure, and several domestic lines are reported to be working on the same plan. The advisability of working on the same plan. The advisability of self-insurance must depend upon the extent of business and amount of capital. It could only business and amount of capital. It could only be profitable in large organizations, owning many vessels, and would give them a preference in the freight market, as it is presumable that self-insuring firms would be very careful as to the condition of their vessels, and see that none but the most experienced and capable men navigated them.

California Cotton.—We were presented on Wednesday last with a full-grown cotton boil from J. M. Strong's field, as a sample of the crop. We have not visited the plantation for the last three weeks, but others who have done so assure us that the prospect for an extraordinary crop improves with each week's growth. Many Southerners have visited the field, and all agree in pronouncing the experiment here a complete success, and many believe that this valley will prove a far better cotton-growing region than the most favored localities in the Guif States. Strong has gone below to purchase machinery for ginning and below to purchase machinery for ginning and below to purchase machinery for ginning and preparing his crop for market, and in a week or two will commence the work of "picking-out" the beautiful locks of the valuable staple. [San Joaquin Valley Argus, August 5th.

THE COTTON WORM AT WORK.

MONTGOMERY, August 22.

Reports from the richest cotton fields of MEDICINE & FOOD COMBINED. Alabama and Mississippi say that the army worm has appeared in larger numbers than ever before. The boll worm is also reported MOST WONDERFUL CURES EFin many counties.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, August 22.
Duffy won the steeple chase. Vesuvius threw his rider. Midway won the second race, time 1.48. Joe Danlels won the third, time 1.533. Abdel Kader won the fourth.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The Revenue Department has no discre

tion in extending time for taxes due.

—It is stated that McCook has withdrawn from the gubernatorial candidature in Ohio.

—The ship Euterpe, of New York, has foundered at sea. Seven of ber crew are missing.

—The schooner ashore of Body Island is said to be the Marion from Boston for Liver-—Masked men hanged a colored man who had committed rape at Cleveland, Ten-

messee.

—The negro cadet Smith is in trouble again

The negro cadet Smith is in trouble again for harsh treatment of his fellow-negro, Gee Frow, of Alabams.

The Kentucky Legislature stands: Senate, 35 Democrats, 38 Republicans. House, 82 Democrats, 18 Republicans. House, 82 Democrats, 18 Republicans.

It is announced by the Treasury Department at Washington that none of the new five per cents, will be on the market after this week.

It is now generally denied in New York that the recently alleged case of Asiatic cholera there was anything more serious than a case of cholera morbus.

The smack Ida May has arrived at Providence, R. I., with part of a pilot house marked

dence, R. I., with part of a pilot house marked "Wyoming," picked up at sea. The vessel to which it belonged was a large steamer with side wheels. It appears to have been blown up by powder and steam. Later advices say the wrecked steamer halled from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and was on her way from New York to Providence.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP. - From all parts THE LOUISLANA SUGAR CROP.—From all parts of the State we have very encouraging accounts of the growing sugar crop of Louislana. The cane is in splendid condition and still improving. The crop, on the whole, is in better condition than the most sangulae anticipated earlier in the season, and should the latter portion of the year be favorable for cutting and grinding, our State will turn out a crop something like those of ante bellum times. We do not think that 225,000 hopeheads is a high estimate of the yield at this time, though of course mate of the yield at this time, though of course the contingencies of the fail must enter the calculation so far as the merchant is concerncalculation so har as the merchant is concentred. If the season continues as favorable throughout as it has been thus far, this great staple will be reinstated in its former position within a very few years. We have the capacity to produce one million hogsheads, and these figures will sooner or later be reached.

N. O. Picayune, 16th.

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